AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF What paſs'd moſt Remarkable IN THE *Laſt Seſſion of Parliament*, Relating to the CASE OF Dr. *Henry Sacheverell.*

Done on ſuch another Paper and Letter, and may therefore be bound up with the *Tryal* of the ſaid Doctor,

Printed for JACOB TONSON at *Grays-Inn-Gate*, in *Grays-Inn-Lane*. 1710.

Sach. 141/2(2)

BL

December the 13th, 1709.

A Complaint being made, this Day, in the Houſe of Commons, of Two printed Books, the one entituled, *The Communication of Sin; A Sermon preach'd at the Aſſizes held at* Derby, Auguſt 15, 1709; *By Doctor* Henry Sacheverell: And the other entituled, *The Perils of Falſe Brethren both in Church and State; Set forth in a Sermon preach'd before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *at the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul's, *on the 5th of* November, 1709; preach'd alſo by the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*; and both printed for *Henry Clements:* Which Books were deliver'd in at the Table; where ſeveral Paragraphs in the Epiſtle Dedicatory preceding the firſt-mention'd Book; and alſo ſeveral Paragraphs in the latter Book, were read:

Reſolv'd,

That a Book, entituled, *The Communication of Sin; being a Sermon preached at the Aſſizes held at* Derby, Auguſt 15, 1709: And a Book, entituled, *The Perils of Falſe Brethren both in Church and State; Set forth in a Sermon preach'd before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *at the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, *on the 5th of* November,

1709; are Malicious, Scandalous, and Seditious Libels; highly Reflecting upon Her Majeſty and Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, and both Houſes of Parliament; tending to alienate the Affections of Her Majeſty's good Subjects, and to create Jealouſies and Diviſions among them.

Ordered,

That Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, and *Henry Clements*, do attend at the Bar of the Houſe tomorrow.

John Dolben, Eſq; made the firſt Motion againſt the Two Sermons, and was ſeconded by *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq;

They were oppos'd by ſeveral Gentlemen, who ſaid, they did not perceive there was any thing in the Sermons, Malicious, Scandalous, or Seditious; nor Reflecting on Her Majeſty and Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law Eſtabliſh'd; of which they did not obſerve any Mention; neither had the Paragraphs the leaſt Relation to it. What concern'd both Houſes of Parliament, was ſuppos'd to be the Vote paſſed four or five Years before, about the Church being in Danger: And as to that, it was affirm'd, the Church was then in Danger, was ſtill in Danger, and, it was to be fear'd, would always be in Danger; not from Her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, but from Papiſts on the one Hand, and Fanaticks on the other; from theſe Her profeſs'd Enemies, and from *Falſe Brethren*. It was own'd, there were ſome warm Expreſſions in the Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul's*:

St. *Paul's*: And no wonder that a true Son of the Church of *England* ſhould expreſs himſelf with ſome Warmth and Vehemence, againſt the Liberties that were taken, and with Impunity, to revile the Church, her Doctrines and Miniſters, to blaſpheme the Name of God, and to inſult, and treat with Contempt, every thing that is Sacred. To this, little was return'd, beſides bitter Invectives againſt the Sermons; and particularly, againſt the Doctrines of *Paſſive-Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*.

December 14.

THE Houſe being inform'd, that Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* and *Henry Clements* attended, according to Order; Dr. *Sacheverell* was call'd *in*, and, at the Bar, was examin'd touching the Two Sermons yeſterday complain'd of to the Houſe: Where he own'd the Preaching, the Directing of the Printing, and Publiſhing the Sermon preach'd the 5th of *November*, 1709, at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and the Dedication of it; And alſo, that the Epiſtle Dedicatory to the Sermon preach'd at the Aſſizes at *Derby*, the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1709, was agreeable to that which he put to the Impreſſion of that Sermon, which he directed to be printed and publiſhed. And being withdrawn, and a Queſtion being propoſed, That the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* be Impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, he was call'd in again, and ask'd, If he had any thing to offer to the Houſe? When he ſpoke to this Effect: "Mr. Speaker, I am very ſorry, I am

" fallen under the Diſpleaſure of this Houſe;
" I did not Imagine, any Expreſſions in my
" Sermons were liable to ſuch a Cenſure as
" you have paſs'd upon them. If you had
" been pleas'd to have favour'd me ſo far, as
" to have heard me before you paſs'd it, I hope
" I ſhould have explain'd myſelf ſo, as to
" have prevented it. And after being heard, he was directed to withdraw. Then the Queſtion was inſiſted on, for Impeaching the Doctor of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. And ſeveral Gentlemen ſpoke againſt it, deſiring he might rather be proſecuted by the Attorney-General; and if the Sermons were Seditious, if they did reflect on Her Majeſty and Government, the happy Revolution, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion as by Law Eſtabliſh'd, the Doctor would be convicted, and puniſh'd for them according to his Demerits. But if (as common Fame ſaid) the Judges, and the Queen's learn'd Council, had been conſulted, and were of Opinion, the Doctor could not be puniſh'd for them by the ordinary Proceedings in the Courts of Law; they thought it was very Unreaſonable, by an Impeachment in Parliament, to endeavour to make a Man Guilty, and a Criminal, that by the Laws of the Land, was Innocent. However, it was

Reſolved,

That the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* be impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

Ordered,

That Mr. *Dolben* do go to the Lords, and, at their Bar, in the Name of all the Commons of *Great-Britain*, impeach the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*

Sacheverell of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and acquaint the Lords, that the House will, in due time, exhibit Articles against the said *Henry Sacheverell.*

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment against the said Dr. *Henry Sacheverell.*

And a Committee was appointed accordingly. And they have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to sit *de die in diem.*

Then *Henry Clements* was call'd in, and, at the Bar, was examin'd touching his Printing and Publishing the said Two Books: Which he own'd, and that he had the Copies of them from Dr. *Sacheverell.* After which, he was directed to withdraw.

Ordered,

That the said Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House.

Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bar. Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, was in the House, in his Place: And the Speaker observing to the Doctor, that the House took Notice, he had affirm'd, in the Epistle Dedicatory to my Lord-Mayor of *London*, before the Sermon preach'd at St. *Paul*'s, that he had publish'd it by his Lordship's Command, he was ask'd, Whether my Lord-Mayor did command him to publish his Sermon? To which he answer'd, "That, "in the strict Sense of the Word *Command*, "he did not; but in the common Acceptation of the Word, as the Desires of Superiors

" to their Inferiors are ſaid to be *Commands*, " he did *command* him; for he did deſire and " preſs him to print it. Then he gave a particular Account of the Converſation he had, at ſeveral times, with my Lord Mayor, about it. Which was attended with ſuch Circumſtances, that tho' his Lordſhip thought fit peremptorily to deny it, yet every one that heard what the Doctor ſaid, ſeem'd to give him Credit.

After this, the Two following Reſolutions paſs'd.

Reſolved,

That the Reverend Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Rector of St. *Peters Poor*, *London*, for having often ſtrenuouſly juſtify'd the Principles on which Her Majeſty and the Nation proceeded in the late happy Revolution, hath juſtly merited the Favour and Recommendation of this Houſe.

Reſolved,

That an humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, That She will be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow ſome Dignity in the Church on the ſaid Mr. *Hoadley*, for his eminent Services both to Church and State.

Theſe were propos'd by Mr. *An. Henley*, and ſeconded by Sir *Joſ. Jekyll*. The Houſe was in great Confuſion, it being Late, and every one expecting immediately to riſe. However, there were ſeveral Negatives to theſe Reſolutions: And when they came to be conſider'd, they were generally thought to be ſtrange Reſolutions, with regard to Her Majeſty, who had approved a Sermon preach'd before Her by the Biſhop of *Exon*, and deſir'd him to print it.

Againſt

Againſt That Sermon Mr. *Hoadley* writ, and engaged in Controverſy with the Biſhop; in which he avow'd very *Looſe* and *Republican Principles*, inconſiſtent with the Security of Government. Yet he is declar'd to have juſtly merited the Favour and Recommendation of the Houſe; and the Queen is deſir'd to beſtow ſome Dignity in the Church on him, for theſe eminent Services. This Proceeding was thought ſo improper, ſo indecent to Her Majeſty, that ſeveral, who were otherwiſe againſt Dr. *Sacheverell*, blamed it very freely. And it was obſervable, Mr. *Lechmore* took an Occaſion, ſome time after, upon another Debate, to cenſure it.

December 15.

Ordered,

THAT Mr. *Dolben* (when he goes to the Lords, to Impeach Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors) do acquaint the Lords, That the ſaid *Henry Sacheverell* is in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe, ready to be deliver'd to the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod, when the Lords ſhall pleaſe to give Order therein.

Mr. *Dolben* reported to the Houſe, That he had, purſuant to their Order, been at the Lords; and, at their Bar, had Impeach'd Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors; and had alſo acquainted the Lords with their other Order.

December

December 17.

A Petition of *Henry Sacheverell*, D. D. in Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; praying, that the Houſe will be pleaſed to order him to be admitted to Bail, that he may have an Opportunity of making his Defence, being inform'd that he is Impeach'd at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors.

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to ſearch Precedents concerning the taking Bail in Caſes of Perſons committed for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors; and that they do make their Report thereof to the Houſe upon *Monday* Morning next.

Ordered

That it be referr'd to the Committee who are to draw up the Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, to ſearch Precedents, and make Report thereof to the Houſe.

There was ſome Debate before the Houſe order'd a Committee.

December 19.

MR. *Dolben* acquainted the Houſe, That the Committee who were upon *Saturday* laſt appointed to ſearch Precedents concerning the taking Bail in Caſes of Perſons committed for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and to report the ſame to the Houſe this Day, had made all the Progreſs they could in ſo ſhort a Time; but that they found, it requir'd

quir'd more Time, and had directed him to move, That they may have farther Time to make their Report.

Ordered,

That the ſaid Committee do ſearch the Lords Journals, in relation to the Proceedings upon Impeachments by the Commons, and make their Report thereof to the Houſe, with all convenient Speed.

Ordered,

That all Committees be adjourn'd, except the Committee who are appointed to draw up the Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*; and who are to ſearch the Lords Journals in relation to the Proceedings upon Impeachments by the Commons.

December 22.

MR. *Dolben* reported from the Committee appointed to ſearch Precedents concerning the taking Bail in Caſes of Perſons committed for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and to ſearch the Lords Journals in relation to the Proceedings upon Impeachments by the Commons, and to make their Report to the Houſe, That they had ſearched Precedents, and the Lords Journals, accordingly; and had directed him to report what Precedents they had found; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame were read.

And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put, That Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* be admitted to Bail, according to the Prayer of his Petition, it paſſed in the Negative. *Yeas* 79. *No's* 114.

In

In the Debates on this Matter, there was a great Variety of Opinions: Some thought, the Commons might bail a Perſon committed by them, but not in this Caſe: Others, that it was diſcretionary in them, whether they would bail, or not; and that this Perſon deſerved it not from them; and one, that the Commons could never bail in any Caſe. Others inſiſted, in favour of Liberty, that if they could bail, they ought to bail; and that they could bail, argu'd from the Equity and Reaſonableneſs of the Thing, that thoſe who could commit, might bail: They ſhewed Precedents in the Caſe of Mr. *Seymour* and the Smugglers, impeach'd for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors; in one of which, the Perſons impeach'd and committed by the Houſe of Commons, was admitted to Bail; in the other, the Commons, upon their Petition, conſented to bail them; and they had been bailed, but their Sureties made Objections to the Condition of their Bonds, and would not ſubmit to it. Beſides, it was urged, that this Caſe was in itſelf bailable, and ſo agreed by all Gentlemen; and that the Dr's Hardſhip might be the greater, becauſe it was probable, if the Commons did not bail him, he muſt lie in Cuſtody, when bailable by Law, till after the Receſs of Parliament: For the Articles not being exhibited to the Lords againſt him, it was thought, the Lords would not take him out of the Cuſtody of the Commons, and commit him upon a General Charge; and till they committed him, they could not bail him. This was his Caſe; for upon Application to the Lords, they refuſed to commit him, till the Commons had exhibited their Articles: The Lords ſaid, The Commons might never exhibit any;

and

and they would not do ſo unreaſonable a Thing, as to commit any one, on a General Charge. And ſo he lay a Priſoner by the Commitment of the Houſe of Commons, in a Caſe bailable by Law, and for which there were Precedents for the Commons admitting to Bail, from *Dec* 14. to *Jan.* 12. It is fitting to obſerve, That ſome urged, againſt the Bailing the Doctor, one Part of the Meſſage deliver'd by Mr. *Dolben* to the Lords, when he impeach'd him at their Bar, 'that the Doctor was in Cuſtody of the Serjeant 'at Arms attending the Houſe, ready to be de-'liver'd to the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-'Rod, when the Lords ſhould pleaſe to give Or-'der therein: But others, that agreed with them againſt admitting him to Bail, approved of Expedients to get off that, and did not think it reaſonable to preclude him from it by their own Meſſage.

I have heard, there was one Thing in the Debates gave ſome Diverſion to the Houſe. An Honourable Member declaring himſelf againſt bailing Dr. *Sacheverell*, ſaid, He would put them in Mind of the Caſe of Mr. *Thompſon*. He was a Parſon too; he was Impeach'd by the Commons for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors; he was bailed by them; he afterwards ran beyond Sea, turned Prieſt, and ſo evaded their Juſtice; and, he believed, this Fellow (*as he was pleaſed to call him*) would do ſo too. To this, another Gentleman anſwer'd, He believ'd the Noble Lord was as much miſtaken in his Concluſion, as he was in his Premiſſes. He did not believe the Doctor would run away, if he was bailed. And as to the Precedent of Mr. *Thompſon*, the Noble Lord was miſtaken in every Part of it,

except

except that he was a Parſon; for he was not bailed by the Commons, he did not run beyond Sea, and turn'd Prieſt, and ſo evaded their Juſtice. The Parliament that impeach'd him was ſoon after diſſolved; he was made Dean of *Briſtol*, and lived and died ſo.

January 9.

MR. *Dolben* reported from the Committee appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, That they had drawn up Articles accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe: And he read them in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were read.

It was then propos'd, that it being impoſſible the Members could make their Obſervations on the Articles in ſuch Readings, and the Honour of the Houſe being concerned to have them ſuch as might be juſtified, a little Time ſhould be allowed, before they were read the ſecond time, to conſider them; and to convince others, they intended not Delay by it, they only asked till *Wedneſday*. This was order'd; but then it was moved, that no Copies might be taken of the Articles, becauſe it was not proper they ſhould be made Publick in the Coffee-Houſes, nor ſhewed to the Doctor, before they were agreed to, and carried up to the Lords. On the other Hand, it was urged, This was precluding Members of their Right, by unreaſonable Suppoſitions; that they had a Right to take Copies of any Papers before the Houſe, for their Information; and it was not to be imagin'd, they would publiſh the Articles in Coffee-Houſes,

Houſes, or ſhew them to the Doctor. And, what if they did ſhew them to him? Were they to be kept a Secret from him! Would he not have a Copy of the Articles order'd him by the Lords, as ſoon as they were carried to them? And, what Advantage would it be to him, or Diſadvantage to the Commons, to ſee them ſooner? But, if Copies were not to be taken of the Articles, it was no Favour, no Benefit to put off the Conſideration of them; it had an Appearance of doing what was fair and reaſonable, but would, in Truth, be doing nothing; for without taking Copies of them, they could not be conſider'd. And it having been ſaid, by one Gentleman, That this was an Extraordinary Thing, and what had never been done before; another reply'd, He thought it Extraordinary, but could not agree, it had never been done before; he remember'd the like, when Sir *J. Fenwick*'s Confeſſions had been read in the Houſe of Commons; they were order'd to be ſealed up by the Speaker, that no Copies might be taken of them. He did not approve that Precedent ſo well as to follow it; he wiſhed Copies had been taken of thoſe Papers, and that they had been printed; he believ'd, the Kingdom would have been the better for them, at this Day.

After theſe Debates, this Motion was waved.

January 11.

THE Order of the Day being read, for the Reading a ſecond time the Report from the Committee to whom it was referr'd to draw up Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*;

read,

Ordered,

That the Report be read Paragraph by Paragraph.

Then the firſt Paragraph (being the Preamble to the Articles) being read, and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put, that the Report be recommitted, it paſſed in the Negative.

Yeas 131. *No's* 232.

Ordered,

That Candles be brought in; And Candles were brought in accordingly.

Reſolved,

That the Houſe doth agree to the ſaid firſt Paragraph.

Then the Articles being ſeverally read, one by one, were (upon the Queſtion ſeverally put thereupon) agreed unto by the Houſe, to be the Articles to be exhibited againſt the ſaid Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*.

Then the laſt Paragraph being read, the ſame was alſo agreed unto by the Houſe.

Ordered,

That the Articles be Engroſſed.

There were great Debates in relation to the Recommitting the Articles of Impeachment. In which, great Miſtakes were ſhewn in the Preamble to the Articles, the Recitals partial, and wrong Inferences drawn from them. And the Articles were ſaid to be ſo looſe and uncertain, it was impoſſible any one could plead to them; and it was preſſed, that thoſe who drew them up, would let the Houſe know, on what Paragraphs in the Sermons they were grounded. To this was anſwer'd, That was too Early, when they only had the Preamble under Conſideration; when the Articles were read, they would

would produce the Paſſages in the Sermons. But then, tho' the Paſſages were deſir'd, they called for the Queſtion, and never perform'd what they had promis'd.

January 12.

THE Engroſſed Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, were read.

Ordered,

That the ſaid Articles be carried to the Lords, by Mr. *Dolben*.

At this time, there was no Debate nor Diviſion upon the Articles, only a loud Negative to the Queſtion of carrying them up to the Lords. Gentlemen ſaw how hardly they had been treated the Day before by the Majority, and, therefore, contented themſelves with ſhewing their Diſlike of theſe Proceedings, in this Manner.

Mr. *Dolben* carried theſe Articles to the Lords, who read them the firſt time, and took Dr. *Sacheverell* into the Cuſtody of the Black-Rod.

January 13.

THE Serjeant at Arms acquainted the Houſe, that, in purſuance of their Order of the 15th of *December* laſt, he did, yeſterday, deliver Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* to the Deputy of the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod; and had taken a Diſcharge for him.

Dr. *Sacheverell* petition'd the Lords to be bailed. Their Lordſhips order'd a Committee to enquire into the Validity of his Bail. Council is allow'd him, and a Copy of the Articles.

January 14.

DR. *Sacheverell* is order'd to give in his Answer to the Articles next *Wednesday*. The Lords accepted of Dr. *Lancaster* Vice-Chancellor of *Oxon*, and Dr. *Bowes*, for his Bail. And accordingly, he was bailed, himself in a Recognizance of 6000 *l.* and his Sureties each in 3000 *l.*

Serjeant *Prat*, Sir *Symon Harcourt*, Mr. *Raymond*, and Mr. *Phipps*, are allowed, by the Lords, to be Counsel for Dr. *Sacheverell*: And Mr. *Huggins* to be his Solicitor.

January 16.

DR. *Sacheverell*, upon his Petition, has farther Time given him, to put in his Answer.

January 25.

DR. *Henry Sacheverell* attended the House of Lords, and deliver'd in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment against him; which was read. And being ask'd, Whether or no he would abide by it? He answer'd in the Affirmative. And then the Doctor was order'd to withdraw. Their Lordships sent his Answer down to the Commons.

A Message from the Lords, by Mr. *Rogers* and Mr. *Hiccocks*, That they were commanded to acquaint the House of Commons, that Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* hath put in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment, sent from the House of Commons against him; which their Lordships communicate to the House, and desire that the said Original Answer may be return'd with convenient Speed.

Ordered,

Ordered,

That the ſaid Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, now ſent from the Lords, be read to-morrow Morning.

January 26.

THE Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, ſent from the Lords yeſterday, was, according to Order, read, and

Ordered,

That the Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, ſent from the Lords yeſterday, be referr'd to the Committee who were appointed to draw up Articles of Impeachment, which were exhibited by the Commons to the Lords, againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors; and that they do conſider thereof, and report their Opinion, what is moſt proper to be done towards the farther Proceedings thereon. And they have Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records. And they are to meet at ſuch Times and Places as they ſhall think fit.

February 2.

MR. *Dolben* reported from the Committee to whom the Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* was referr'd to conſider of the ſaid Anſwer, and report their Opinion, what is moſt proper to be done towards the farther Proceedings thereon, That they had conſider'd the ſame, and that they do find there are contained therein many Things not warranted by the Courſe of Proceedings upon Impeachments, foreign to the Charge, unbecoming a Perſon impeach'd, and plainly deſign'd to reflect upon the Honour of

the Houſe; and do humbly ſubmit to the Judgment of the Houſe their Opinion, That, for avoiding any Imputation of Delay to the Commons in a Caſe of ſo great Importance, a Replication be forthwith ſent up to the Lords, maintaining the Charge of the Commons; and the Committee have accordingly prepared the ſame; which they had directed him to report to the Houſe; and he read the ſame in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Report in at the Table, where the ſame was read. And the Replication being read a ſecond time,

Reſolved,

That the ſaid Replication be the Replication of the Commons to the Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*.

Ordered,

That the Replication be Engroſſed.

There were Debates in relation to the engroſſing of the Replication; when the Committee were deſir'd to ſhew, what there was in Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Anſwer, *not warranted by the Courſe of Proceedings upon Impeachments, foreign to the Charge, unbecoming a Perſon impeach'd, and plainly deſign'd to reflect on the Honour of the Houſe.* The entring into theſe Particulars was declined; for which reaſon, and becauſe the Anſwer appear'd Full and Satisfactory, there was a Diviſion upon engroſſing the Replication, in which the *Yeas* were 182, the *No's* 88.

February 3.

THE engroſſed Replication of the Commons to the Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* was read.

Ordered,

Ordered,

That the ſaid Replication be ſent to the Lords.

Ordered,

That the Original Anſwer be return'd to the Lords.

Ordered,

That Mr. *Dolben* do carry the Original Anſwer of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, and the Replication thereunto, to the Lords.

February 4.

A Meſſage from the Lords by Sir *Richard Holford* and Mr. *Gery*, That they were commanded to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that their Lordſhips have appointed *Thurſday* next, at Seven of the Clock in the Morning, for the Tryal of *Henry Sacheverell*, Doctor in Divinity, at the Bar of their Houſe; and that their Lordſhips will take Care, that there will be Conveniencies made there for the Managers of the Houſe, at the Tryal, upon the Impeachment againſt him.

Reſolved,

That the Managers be appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*.

Ordered,

That the Committee to whom it was referred to draw up the ſaid Articles, be the ſaid Managers.

Reſolved,

That this Houſe will be preſent at the Tryal of the Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, as a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Ordered,

That a Meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to acquaint them with the ſaid Reſolution, and to deſire that a convenient Accommodation may be prepar'd for them. And,

Ordered,

That Mr. *Bromley* (who moved this Matter) do carry the ſaid Meſſage to the Lords.

The Houſe divided on this Queſtion, *Yeas* 192, *No's* 180.

There was a long Debate upon this Meſſage; in which the ſeveral Precedents of the Caſes of the Earl of *Strafford*, and the Lord Viſcount *Stafford*, were cited, whoſe Tryals were in the Court prepared in *Weſtminſter-Hall*: And the Caſe of the *French* Smugglers, impeach'd 1698, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, when there were Conferences, and free Conferences, between the Two Houſes, about a convenient Accommodation for the Commons to be preſent at their Tryal; which the Lords agreed to, being convinced by the Reaſons of the Commons. It was ſaid, that the firſt regular Tryal upon an Impeachment in Parliament, in the preſent Method, was the Tryal of the Earl of *Strafford*; and the Commons declared and inſiſted, *they had a Right to be preſent at the Tryal, as an Houſe, or a Committee of the whole Houſe, as they thought fit; and that they held it neceſſary and fit, that all the Members of the Houſe ſhould be preſent at the Tryal, to the end every one might ſatisfy his own Conſcience, in the giving his Vote to demand Judgment.* In the Caſe of the Lord Viſcount *Stafford*, the like Accommodation was never diſputed; but in that of the Smugglers it was; and the Lords would

would have diſtinguiſh'd betwixt an Impeachment for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and for High Treaſon. Which the Commons anſwer'd, ſhewing, That the different Nature of thoſe Crimes related only to the Puniſhment, and did not alter and change the Nature of the Court. And by the Strength of this and other Arguments, which may be ſeen in the Reports of the Conferences and free Conferences entred on their Journals, they did, at laſt, prevail.

February 6.

A Meſſage from the Lords by Mr. *Gery* and Mr. *Hiccocks*, That the Lords had commanded them to acquaint the Houſe, that their Lordſhips have order'd the Lords with White Staves, humbly to move Her Majeſty from their Houſe, that She will be pleaſed to give Order for a Place to be prepared in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for their Lordſhips to proceed upon the Tryal of *Henry Sacheverell*, Doctor in Divinity, who now ſtands impeach'd before their Houſe.

February 7.

THE Lords receiv'd a Meſſage from Her Majeſty, That Her Majeſty would give Order for a Place to be prepared in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for their Lordſhips to proceed upon the Tryal of *Henry Sacheverell*, Doctor in Divinity, who now ſtands impeach'd before their Houſe.

February 8.

A Meſſage from the Lords by Mr. *Medlycot* and Mr. *Fellows*, That they were commanded by the Lords to acquaint the Houſe,

that Her Majeſty hath given Order, that a Court be prepared in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for the Tryal of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*; which will take up ſome Time; and that, therefore, the Tryal cannot be at the Time appointed, but that as ſoon as the Place is prepared, the Houſe ſhall have Notice of the Day of Tryal.

February 10.

Ordered,

THat the Managers appointed to make good the Articles of Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, have Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered,

That Mr. *William Borret* be appointed Solicitor to the ſaid Managers, for proſecuting the ſaid Impeachment.

February 15.

SErjeant *Prat*, and Mr. *Raymond*, having declined being Counſel for Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, the Lords, upon his Petition, aſſign'd him Mr. *Dee*, Mr. *Dod*, and Dr. *Henchman*, for his Counſel; as alſo, Sir *Symon Harcourt*, and Mr. *Phipps*, before allowed by their Lordſhips; and Mr. *Huggins* his Solicitor.

February 18.

THE Lords appointed *Monday* come Sevennight for the Tryal of Dr *Henry Sacheverell*.

The, Tryal, accordingly, began on *Monday* the 27th of *February*. Which Day, and the following Days, a great Concourſe of Peope, attended

attended Dr. *Sacheverell* from his Lodgings at the *Temple*, to *Weſtminſter*, and at his Return, with great Acclamations and Shouts of *God bleſs the Queen, God preſerve the Church of* England, *and Dr.* Sacheverell; with ſome Imprecations on the *Whigs* and *Diſſenters*, whom they called the *Doctor*'s Enemies; ſtopping alſo Perſons in their Coaches and Chairs in the Streets, to pull off their Hats to the *Doctor*; to examine them, whether they were for him; and to make them cry, *God bleſs him.* After this, follow'd great Tumults and Diſorders every Evening, pulling down Meeting-houſes, and threatning a certain Prelate's Houſe, (as he inform'd the Lords) calling him the Presbyterian B----p. A Complaint was made in the Houſe of Commons of theſe Riots. And,

March 2.

Reſolved,

THat an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe will be graciouſly pleaſed to take effectual Meaſures to Suppreſs the preſent Tumults, ſet on foot and fomented by Papiſts, Non-Jurors, and other Enemies to her Majeſty's Title and Government; and to Iſſue her Royal Proclamation, promiſing a Reward to ſuch as ſhall diſcover and ſeize thoſe Incendiaries, as have been the Occaſions of the late Tumults and Diſorders.

No Member, in the leaſt, juſtify'd theſe Tumults; and all profeſſed a Readineſs to concur in an Addreſs for the ſuppreſſing them; but deſired the Addreſs might be ſo framed, in ſuch general Words, that it might paſs unanimouſly.

They

They excepted to those Words, *Set on foot and fomented by Papists, Non-Jurors, and other Enemies to her Majesty's Title and Government*; because it did not appear, any Papists or Non-Jurors were concerned in them, and there was no Reason to believe they were; but if they would be particular, it was moved, *Republicans* might be added; because it was certain, there were such Persons; and as certain, that, by their Principles, they would lay hold on any Opportunity, and join with any People, to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Government; for they hoped to fish in troubled Waters.

There was a Debate upon adding that Word; in which, a certain Gentleman argued against it, *because it was not to be imagin'd, they would be for pulling down their own Meeting-houses.* A plain Concession, that the *Dissenters* were *Republicans*; for which his Party blam'd him.

The House divided upon the Word *Republicans*, Yeas 114, No's 279.

The same Day, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* reported to the House, That he had attended her Majesty with their Address. To which her Majesty had been pleased to give this very gracious Answer.

HER Majesty is extremely sensible of the great Care and Concern of the House of Commons, for the Publick Peace, upon this Occasion; and as Her Majesty has a just Resentment at these Tumultuous and Violent Proceedings; so She will take immediate Care for suppressing them; and will lose no Time in endeavouring to find out the Authors and Abettors, in order to bring them to Punishment:

And

And to that Purpoſe, will cauſe a Proclamation to be publiſh'd, according to the Deſire of this Houſe.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the humble Thanks of this Houſe be return'd to her Majeſty, for her moſt gracious Anſwer to their ſaid Addreſs.

Ordered, Nemine Contradicente,

That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Addreſs upon the ſaid Reſolution.

And a Committee was appointed accordingly.

And they were ordered immediately to withdraw into the Speaker's Chamber, to draw up the ſaid Addreſs.

March 3.

Sir *Thomas Parker* reported the Addreſs, which was as follows.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the QUEEN.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, *in Parliament aſſembled, out of a deep Senſe of the repeated Inſtances of your Majeſty's unparallel'd Goodneſs, beg Leave to return our moſt hearty Thanks for your moſt gracious Anſwer to our late humble Addreſs, and for your effectual Care in ſuppreſſing thoſe rebellious Tumults, which were ſet on Foot and fomented by Papiſts, Non-Jurors, and other Enemies to your Majeſty's*

Majeſty's Title and Government, in Defiance of the juſt Proſecution of the Commons againſt Dr. Henry Sacheverell.

And we muſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that as this Proſecution proceeded only from the indiſpenſable Obligation which we, your faithful Commons, looked upon ourſelves to lie under, not to ſit ſtill, and patiently ſee the Juſtice of the late happy Revolution, and the Glory of our late Royal Deliverer reflected upon, your Majeſty's undoubted Title ſtruck at, your Adminiſtration, by which ſo many Bleſſings are derived upon us, endeavoured to be render'd odious to the People, and repreſented as Deſtructive of the Church and Conſtitution, the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Proteſtant Succeſſion undermin'd, the Reſolutions of Parliament treated with Contempt, the Governors of the Church, and your Majeſty as Supreme, aſperſed and vilified, the Toleration expoſed as Wicked, and Sedition inſolently invading the Pulpit.

So the Maintenance of your Majeſty's Right, the Safety of your Perſon, the Quiet of your Government, the Continuance of our Happineſs under your excellent Adminiſtration, the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, the Support and Honour of the Church of England *as eſtabliſh'd by Law, with that Toleration which is by Act of Parliament allowed to Proteſtant Diſſenters, ſhall be our conſtant Care and Concern: And we will, upon all Occaſions, venture all that is dear to us, in Defence of ſuch ineſtimable Bleſſings.*

Great Exceptions were taken to the Addreſs; and it was moved, That it might be Recommitted, becauſe the Committee had exceeded their

their Commiſſion, which was only to return her Majeſty Thanks for her moſt Gracious Anſwer; but they had taken upon them in this Addreſs, to ſtate he whole Matter of the Impeachment, and to give their Opinions upon it; which was not only Irregular, contrary to the Orders of the Houſe, but prejudging a Caſe then depending before another Judicature. And in the laſt Paragraph, there was a Promiſe, to venture all that was dear to them, in Defence of the *Toleration*, as well as of the *Church of England*. This was ſaid to be putting them upon a Level, upon an equal Foot, which as many Gentlemen could not think proper, and never intended, ſo it was not true; for tho' they ſhould be always willing to maintain the Toleration, yet they would not venture ſo much for that, as for the Church of *England*. But all theſe Exceptions were over-rul'd; and tho' the Addreſs was drawn up manifeſtly contrary to the Rules and Orders of the Houſe, yet the Majority agreed to it, as it was reported.

The Tryal proceeded, and the Lords gave their Votes *ſeriatim*, *Whether Dr.* Henry Sacheverell *was guilty of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, charged upon him by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons?* And a Majority voted him Guilty.

March 21.

Reſolved,

THat the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Members who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, for their faithful Management, in the Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them.

And

And Mr. Speaker gave them (they ſtanding up in their Places) the Thanks of the Houſe accordingly.

There was no Precedent pretended for this, beſides the giving the Thanks of the Houſe to the Attorney-General, Sir *Heneage Finch*, (afterwards Lord-Chancellor, and Earl of *Nottingham*) and the Motion was farther ſupported by ſome Encomiums on the Managers Performances. This Matter was oppoſed by ſeveral Gentlemen, who ſhew'd a wide Difference betwixt this Caſe and that of my Lord-Chancellor *Nottingham*, who had the Thanks of the Houſe for maintaining their Rights and Privileges at a Conference between the Two Houſes, in 1671, concerning the Commons ſole Right of giving Money; which was the more Remarkable, becauſe he was, at firſt, of Opinion, That in the particular Point then in Controverſy, the Commons were in the Wrong. But the Houſe having determin'd againſt his Opinion, and appointed him to be a Manager at the Conferences, he apply'd himſelf to the ſearching the Records; and with indefatigable Labour and Study, diſcover'd ſuch Precedents, and ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported the Commons Right, that the Commons thought it proper to make him that honourable Acknowledgment. It was alſo urged, That there were Managers upon former Tryals, that had not the Thanks of the Houſe; And tho' theſe Gentlemen might have done their beſt in the Diſcharge of the Service the Houſe requir'd from them, yet they deſerved not ſuch Diſtinction. Many declared, the Managers did not ſpeak their Senſe, and that they could not approve what they had advanced,

advanced, particularly, in juſtifying *Reſiſtance*, and declaring againſt *Paſſive-Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*, which was the Doctrine of the Goſpel and of the Church of *England*, and unalterably eſtabliſh'd by the Union of the two Kingdom; and ſome of them denied the Queen's Hereditary Right, affirming that ſhe had only a Parliamentary Right; and that as to the Hereditary Right, the Pretender had a much better Title to the Throne. That in theſe Inſtances, they exceeded their Commiſſion, which could not be underſtood to allow them in any thing more, than ſpeaking in Defence of the Reſiſtance at the Revolution, much leſs to meddle with the Queen's Title, which gave Offence to many that heard them.

Another Reaſon againſt giving them Thanks, was, becauſe of their railing and reviling Language to the Doctor, unbecoming any Counſel in a Criminal Proſecution, and much unbecoming Managers of the Houſe of Commons. In which it was hard to ſay, whether they ſhew'd more Bitterneſs or Inconſiſtency.

And becauſe of their giving up the Honour of the Houſe, in ſuffering of Mr. *Dolben* to explain himſelf, when the Lords requir'd it. In which Caſe, he ſhould not have complied, without conſulting the Houſe, and taking their Directions.

And one Gentleman ſpoke to this effect, juſt before the Queſtion; That tho' he was againſt giving them the Thanks of the Houſe, yet he could not forbear mentioning one Reaſon for it, that had been omitted by others, but was, in his Opinion, ſtronger than any they offer'd;

and

and that was, becauſe he was ſure they would have Thanks no where elſe.

There was a Diviſion of the Houſe, the *Yeas* were 175, *No's* 116. And it was obſervable, that in this Queſtion, all the Managers preſent in the Houſe (except Mr. *Dolben*, whoſe ſingular Modeſty was the more remarkable) voted for their having Thanks.

March 22.

A Meſſage from the Lords by Mr. *Rogers* and Mr. *Hiccocks*, That the Lords had commanded them to acquaint this Houſe, that their Lordſhips are now ready to give Judgment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, if this Houſe, with their Speaker, will come and demand the ſame.

Reſolv'd,

That this Houſe will demand Judgment of the Lords againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*.

Some Gentlemen ſpoke againſt demanding Judgment, laying down theſe Poſitions.

That the Lords could not give Judgment, unleſs the Commons demanded it: And that the Commons were at Liberty, whether they would demand it or not, according to the Reaſon given by the Commons, when they inſiſted to be preſent at the Tryal of the Earl of *Strafford*, as a Committee of the whole Houſe, *That they held it fit and neceſſary, that all the Members ſhould be preſent at the Tryal, to the end every one might ſatisfy his own Conſcience, in the giving his Vote to demand Judgment.* And when that Tryal was over, no Judgment was demanded. In the preſent Caſe they were againſt demanding Judgment, becauſe of the Precedent of this Proceeding,

ing, which might be very dangerous to innocent Men hereafter; for none could be ſafe, if meer Innuendo's, the moſt forced and ſtrain'd Conſtructions, and Paſſages miſapply'd, ſhould be admitted for Evidence. They thought, the Lords had made dangerous Precedents, in taking upon them to declare the Law and Uſage of Parliament, without one Precedent for it; and directly contrary to many; for the Caſe of Dr. *Manwaring* could not be a Precedent, he ſubmitting and pleading Guilty. The Lords alſo put the Queſtion of *Guilty* upon all the Articles together, which is ſuch a complicated Queſtion, they could not give their Votes freely. And it was ſaid to be a Reaſon, why ſome of them did not vote. And the Lords, who are both Jury and Judges, were not under the Obligation of an Oath, or upon their Honour. To theſe Reaſons, one other was added, That it would be a great Reflexion on this Parliament, to have, in the ſame Seſſion, one of the Miniſters of the Church of *England* ſuffer'd to lie in Priſon without Relief, upon his Complaint, for reading her Prayers; and to have another puniſh'd for preaching her Doctrines.

Theſe Arguments were urged againſt demanding Judgment, by thoſe Gentlemen that oppoſed the Proſecution in every Step of it; but ſome of thoſe that had been forward in it, were now againſt demanding Judgment, out of great Diſpleaſure and Indignation at the Judgment they heard was to be given; which they call'd a Scandalous, Ridiculous Judgment, and a Reflexion upon the Proceeding; and therefore they were againſt demanding Judgment. And it is

 ſaid,

ſaid, ſeveral of thoſe Gentlemen withdrew, and would not vote in this Queſtion. The Houſe divided upon it; the *Yeas* were 165, *No's* 117.

March 23.

THen the Commons, with their Speaker, went up to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, and, by their Speaker, demanded Judgment againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell.* And being return'd, Mr. Speaker reported, That he had, in the Name of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled, and of all the Commons of *Great-Britain*, demanded Judgment of the Lords againſt Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, for which he was Impeach'd.

The Judgment was,

That Henry Sacheverell, *Doctor in Divinity, ſhall be, and is hereby enjoined not to preach during the Term of three Years next enſuing. That Dr.* Henry Sacheverell's *Two printed Sermons, referr'd to by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be burnt before the* Royal Exchange, *in* London, *between the Hours of One and Two of the Clock, on the 27th of this Inſtant* March, *by the Hands of the Common Hangman, in the Preſence of the Lord-Mayor, and the Two Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex.

Thus ended this mighty Proſecution; to which, I hope, without Offence, may be apply'd, *Parturiunt Montes, &c.*

What-

Whatever good Intention the Commons might have in the bringing it on, it is plain, from the Lords Judgment, that if it had not been out of Reſpect to ſuch Proſecutors, no Sentence, no Puniſhment had been inflicted, but the Doctor would have been acquitted.

This Proſecution gave great Satisfaction to the *W---gs* in general, to the *Deiſts*, *Atheiſts*, and to ſome among the *Diſſenters*; (the Wiſer among them diſliking it from the Beginning, eſpecially their Teachers, who are uſed to take greater Liberties in their Pulpits, than the Divines of the Church of *England*) it was very acceptable to thoſe that had no Religion, or that were Enemies to the Church of *England*; they concluding, this was a good Handle either to bring all Religion into Contempt, or to injure the Eſtabliſh'd. But it pleaſed God, who has promis'd, that even the *Gates of Hell ſhould not prevail againſt his Church*, to diſappoint the Deſigns theſe *Achitophels* had projected; and to ſhew thoſe that boaſted of their Numbers, or that doubted it before, that the Strength of the Nation, among the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, was heartily for our happy Eſtabliſhment both in Church and State; and that whatever Arts had been uſed to divide them, and create groundleſs Jealouſies and Fears, of late Years, among them; yet whenever the Rights of the Crown, the Doctrines of our holy Religion, and of the *Church of England*, were attack'd, they would unite for their Maintenance, Support and Defence. There was ſuch a Zeal ſhewn on this Occaſion, and this Matter took ſuch a different Turn from what was expected,

that every one wiſh'd the Proſecution had never been begun; many condemning it; ſome even of the Man---rs declaring, *They would never be concern'd in roaſting a Parſon again*; And what was moſt ſtrange, every one diſclaiming the bringing this into Parliament. Which puts me in mind of what a noble Hiſtorian ſays of the great and ſudden Change was in this Kingdom upon Sir *J. Greenvile*'s bringing Letters from King *Charles* II. to the Two Houſes of Parliament, to the Lord-Mayor, and to the Army and Fleet: "From this time, *ſays he*, there was "ſuch an Emulation and Impatience in Lords "and Commons, and City, and generally over "the Kingdom, who ſhould make the moſt "lively Expreſſions of their Duty, and of their "Joy, that a Man could not but wonder where "thoſe People dwelt, who had done all the Miſ-"chief, and kept the King ſo many Years from "enjoying the Comfort and Support of ſuch "excellent Subjects.

May it always happen thus! May the ſame good Providence ever watch over us, to ſave and deliver the *Church* and *Monarchy* from the Hands of their Enemies! May it *abate their Pride, aſſwage their Malice, and* not only *confound*, but make them *aſhamed* of *their Devices!*

FINIS.

An exact LIST of the Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for *England* and *Wales*, who, in ſome or other of the Queſtions upon the Impeachment of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, voted for and againſt him.

Note, *Thoſe with this Mark* [*] *were for the* Doctor. *The reſt againſt Him. The* Managers *are mark'd thus* [†‡†].

Bedfordſhire.

Right Hon. Edward Ruſſel.
Sir Will. Goſtwick *Bar.*

Town of Bedford.

William Farrer *Eſq*;
William Hillerſdon *Eſq*;

Berks.

* *Sir* John Stonehouſe *Bar.*
Richard Nevill *Eſq*;

Borough of New-Windſor.

Right Hon. John *Lord Viſcount* Fitzharding.
Richard Topham *Eſq*;

Borough of Reading.

* Anthony Blagrave *Eſq*;
Owen Buckingham *Eſq*;

Borough of Wallingford.

Grey Nevill *Eſq*;
* Thomas Renda *Eſq*;

Borough of Abingdon.
William Hucks *Esq*;

Bucks.

Richard Hampden *Esq*;
Town of Buckingham.
Sir Richard Temple *Bar.*
Alexander Denton *Esq*;
Borough of Chipping-Wicomb.
Charles Godfrey *Esq*;
Fleetwood Dormer *Esq*;
Borough of Ailesbury.
Simon Mayne, Esq;
Borough of Agmondesham.
* Francis Duncombe *Esq*;
* *Sir* Samuel Garrard *Bar.*
Borough of Wendover.
Harry-Grey Nevill *Esq*;
Sir Roger Hill *Kt.*
Borough of Great-Marlow.
* *Sir* James Etheridge *Kt.*
James Chase *Esq*;

Cambridgeshire.

Sir Rushout Cullen *Bar.*
* John Bromley *Esq*;
University of Cambridge.
* *Hon.* Arthur Annesley *Esq*;
* *Hon.* Dixey Windsor *Esq*;
Town of Cambridge.
* John-Hynde Cotton *Esq*;
* Samuel Shepheard *Esq*;

Cheshire.

Hon. Langham Booth *Esq*;
John Crew Offley *Esq*;
City of Chester.
* *Sir* Henry Bunbury *Bar.*
* Peter Shakerley *Esq*;

Cornwall.

* James Buller *Esq*;
Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Launceston.
* *Rt. Hon.* Henry *Lord* Hyde,
* William Cary *Esq*;
Borough of Leskard.
†††† John Dolben *Esq*; *dead.*
Borough of Leftwithiel.
Francis Robarts *Esq*;
Borough of Truro.
Robert Furneſs *Esq*;
Henry Vincent *Esq*;
Borough of Bodmin.
Hon. Ruſſel Robarts *Esq*;
* John Trevanion *Esq*;
Borough of Helſtone.
John Evelyn *Esq*;
Sidney Godolphin *Esq*;
Borough of Saltash.
* *Sir* Chomley Dering *Bar.*
* Alexander Pendarves *Esq*;
Borough of Camelford.
* John Manley *Esq*;
Borough of Portpigham, *alias* Weſtlow.
* John Conyers *Esq*;
Borough of Grampound.
James Craggs *Esq*;
Thomas Scawen *Esq*;
Borough of Eaſtlow.
* *Sir* Henry Seymour *Bar.*
* Harry Trelawny *Esq*;
Borough of Tregony.
Anthony Nicoll *Esq*;
* Thomas Herne *Esq*;
Borough of Boſſiney.
Samuel Travers *Esq*;
Francis Foot *Esq*;
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